ARW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, OCTOBER

CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LIBERAL PROSPECTS. ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COM-MITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

STATES The October elections are over. They enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the true political situation of the country.

In Georgia we have to recount a victory for the Liberal ticket so unexampled as to take her out of the list of doubtful States, and practically to pronounce in advance the decision of at least 125 votes in the Electoral College. To this number it is only necessary to add sixty votes to elect Greeley and

In Pennsylvania the distinguished Chairman of the Liberal Committee has eloquently characterized the methods by which the result of the election there was accomplished. We commend his statement

to the thoughtful attention of the country. In Ohio, despite most unprecedented gains for the Liberal-Democratic ticket, the Grant managers have carried the election by a reduced majority, having brought to the polls their entire reserve vote. Had our Democratic friends in certain localities of that great commonwealth shown the same carnestness and activity, and enabled us like our enemies to record our entire strength, they would now be exulting over a brilliant victory. In Indiana the Democratic and Liberal forces have achieved a most important success over Pennsylvania tactics most unscrupulously employed by the Admistration and its allies, showing thus that a free people when aroused know their rights and dare maintain them. Indiana has fairly demostrated that she can neither be "bought nor bullied." The moral of these results is that victory is still in plain view for our national ticket, and that energy and courage will assure it. That victory must be won. If we mean to preserve free institutions on this continent we must assure it.

The event in Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last, when considered in its causes, is the most appalling political catastrophe that has ever taken place in this country. Should the system through which this catastrophe was brought about be condoned by the people and foisted on the other States, it seals the doom of freedom in America. A sad contrast it is surely that the city in which our republic was born amid the anthems of a free people should now be the first to toll the knell of its liberties. It is for the free, unbought people of all the States to calmy review the fearful crime against suffrage in Pennsylvania, and to decide whether it shall be repeated within their own bor-

For the first time the system of free government and the sanctity of the ballot are really on trial in the United States. From this hour forward the preservation of the franchise in its integrity dwarfs all other issues.

Let our friends in each of the States catch inspiration from the heroic conduct of our fellow-citizens in Georgia and in Indiana; and from now till November let their struggle be manful and unceasing for liberty and an untainted ballot-box, for Reform and an honest Administration of the Government.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman National Democratic Committee. THE ONIO LIBERALS UNDAUNTED-AN ADDRESS

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] COLUMBUS, Oct. 12 .- The Democratic State Executive Committee of Onio will issue the following address to-morrow to the Democracy of the State:

DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS, COLUMBUS, OCT. 14, 1872. \$

To the Democracy of Ohio: The result of last Tuesslay's election shows that Ohio was lost by the failure to soll the usual Democratic vote. Mortifying as is the act, justice to the Liberal Republicans and an earnest current to the misfortune require us to unite in our chief towns. The Liberal strength exceeded our most sanguine estimate, and in the country it fell short of the aggregate vote of Liberals in the city and country who voted our State ticket. This added to our Democratic vote of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting the country of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting the country of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting vote of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting vote of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting vote of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting vote of 1858 would have overcome the Grant inserting votes. who voted our State ticket. This added to our Demoratic vote of Isos would have overcome the Grant maority at that election and the Democratic vote combined
and given us the victory. Can we repair the mischief it
ve can. Four-fifths for the Democrats who stayed at
one last Tacsday can be induced to vote for Greeley in
verember. These who will absolutely refuse to go to the
solik will be countervalanced in numbers by those Resubilicans who went against us last Tuesday, but will
one for Greeley. We have only to poll our usual Demcratic vote to snatch from defeat a florious victory.
Aberal, stretch forth the hand; shall we refuse to take
it. The prostrate and plundered South cries out for
selp: shall we be deaf to their appeals? By Greeley's
election we can restore prosperity and good governcent to the South, kind feeling to the now hostile sectous, honesty and honor to the civil service, respect for ment to the South, kind feeling to the now hosfile sections, honesty and honor to the civil service, respect for the Constitution and laws to the National Administration. Could we expect more with Grant in the Presidency I Could we expect more with Grant in the Presidency I Could we expect the cooperation in Congress which Greeley would command! Are patriotic Democrats willing to lose all the beneficent results of a victory out of personal hostility to Greeley or disgraceful lethargy! Are Ohio Democrats ready to let our great lethargy! Are Ohio Democrats ready to let our great lethargy! Are Ohio Democrats ready to let our great lethargy are become debauched and hopelessly subjugated like Pennsylvania, by horrors of mechanics, by public plunder! Democrats, your minor with the Liberais in Ohio has not been fruitless! It has given Hamilton County by near 6,000 majority, which secures the Constitutional Convention and the Lagistature, and a United States Senator. Should both Ohio and Pennsylvania go for Grant, the chances are still in favor of Greeley's election. If Connecticat, New-York, New-Jersey, and Inchana are added to those border and Southern States which are certain for Greeley, this will give him a clear majority. We have already, by a glorious and aggressive light, forced the Grant party to its knees, and can conquer it in November. Fellow-Democrats, work till November, heartily and hopefully. The Liberais will take care of themselves. Let the Democratic County Committees get lists of those Democrats in the cities and in the townships who failed to vote last Tuesday, and direct their efforts to them. Bring out this vanguard vote, and the fight is won in Ohio and the Grant Republicans beaten.

John Thomson, Chairman.

ADDRESS OF THE OHIO LIBERAL REPUBLICAN

COMMITTEE. The Liberal Republican Committee has issued

the fellowing address:

the Liberal Republican Committee has issued the fellowing address:

Liberal Republican State Executive Committee,
Columbus, Oct. 1041872.

The smoke of Tuesday's battle has cleared away, so that we are now able to report fully results. We have met an army of veterans, flushed with years of victory, and supplied to repletion with all the resources of a great Government at command, and yet in our first onset victory crowns our banners. It has been conceded upon all hands that the loss to Grant in October of either of the three great central States then voting would be victory for Greeley in November. Indiana is ours, and Onio can be made ours, and it only remains now to gather promptly the fruits of victory. Onio has done nobly, Grant's majority of 40,00 in 1858 has been cut down to a beggarly 10,000 or 12,000 upon the first onset. We have carried eight members of Congress out of 21—a clear gain of three from the stronghold of the enemy, and in spite of the most outrascous districting bill ever passed by a Legislature to gerrymander a State. Greeley and Brown are 20,000 votes stronger in Onio to-day than any man upon our State ticket, and hence, if we do our duty, the State can be carried like a whirtwind in November. That our success on Tuesday is not a delation, but real and substantially as 10 years, and hence we have every reason to move forward with confidence and hope to the final conflict in November. Even without Onio in November, the election of Greeley and Brown is substantially assured, as will appear from a consideration of the following table of Electoral votes. The whole number necessary to a choice is 184:



Of the Goubiful States our chances are at least even for one-haif of them, which is abundantly sufficient to make up any possible defection in those States counted certain for Greeley and Brown. We have every reason, therefore, to move forward with confidence and courage. Detoler, it is true, has not fully decided the Fresidential

contest in our favor, as we hoped, but the preponderance of results is with us, and all that we have to do as to close up our nices and use the advantages gained, and as sure as November shall come, victory is one. We trust, therefore, you will at once proceed to curplete and perfect your organization wherever any defroucies exist. Organization down to school distriets, so that every vote will be at command, is what is neceed more than anything else. See every man. Consince the doubtful and confirm the wavering. Make and revise full lists of Liberal Republicans in your township, and at once forward to us and also to your county Executive Committee. Do the work that is necessary to be done, and November will consummate the victory which Octoand November will be victory which Octoand November will consummate the victory which Octoand November will be victory which Octoand November

THE INDIANA VICTORY.

HENDRICKS'S MAJORITY 950—SHANKS DEFEATED
—THE STATE SURE FOR GREELEY IN NOVEMBER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.-A desperate effort to count Hendricks out has failed. He has 950 majority safe, with a part of our State ticket elected. Shanks, ught Civil Service Reform a specimen of Western humbuggery, is defeated by Neff. We are jubilant and confident for November.

JOHN N. FINCH,

Chairman Lib. Re	p. State Ex. Committee.
OHIO.	
	IO. OR SECRETARY OF STATE
Jackson 500 *Jefferson 1,991 Lake. 1,683 Lywrence 1,450 Lagan 763 Lorain 2,076 *Lucas 704 Midison 222 Midbouring 670 Medina 1,600	Mercer
Mismi 526	*Sandusky 515 Seneca 697 Shelby 675 Tuscarawas 573 Vintou 216 Wayne 218 Wyandot 853 Total 33,013

PROSPECTS IN ILLINOIS. THE GERMAN VOTE FOR GREELEY-THE STATE SURE FOR THE LIBERALS.
From The Chicago Tribune.

THE GERMAN VOTE FOR GREELEY—THE STATE

SURE FOR THE LIBERALS.

From The Chaosy Tribune.

We have all along insisted that the result in Indiana in October would form the best criterion of the result in Illinois in November. We have steadily promised our friends in Indiana that, if they would elect Hendricks in October, we would elect Koerner and earry Illinois for the cause of Reform in November. So far as the convictions and tendencies of the people of Illinois are concerned, all is favorable. The overwhelming frauds which were practicable in Pennsylvania are not practicable here. Out of the 40,000 Germans in the State outside of Chicago who have heretofore voted the Republican tacket, we have the most trustworthy evidences that six-sevenths are for Greeley and Koerner. Five thousand more German Republicans in Chicago will vote the same tichet. We have in every county in the State a force of American Laberals, active, homest, and respected, who have too much consciousness and conviction in this fight to be lightly frightened by reverses in the preliminary skirmishes. Very generally the Republicans that were first in the field—those of 1854 and '56—are with the Liberal movement, in the fixed assurance that it is the party of the fature. We might state pretty clearly the totals of our American Liberalforce, as we have those of the Germans, but the canvass in Illinois can only be said to fairly begin with the election in Indiana. One-haif of the voters of Illinois have not yet attended a political meeting or heard a speech. There is still room for a great deal of work. Thirty thousand Liberal Republicans only are needed to overcome the adverse Republicans and only are needed to overcome the adverse Republicans only are needed to overcome the adverse Republicans and only are needed to overcome the adverse Republicans and only are needed to overcome the adverse Republicans and only are needed to overcome the adverse Republicans can only be said to fairly begin and in the Republicans only are receded to overcome the

INCIDENTS OF THE CANVASS. The 150 vacancies on the list of Supervisors of Election will probably be filled by to-merrow The National Democracy will hold its County

Convention this evening to nominate candidates for Mayor, Coroner, and 15 Aldermen. A few Reform organizations held a consultation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday evening,

and nominated Win. F. Havemeyer for Mayor; J. W. Gerard for the Superior Court; Wheeler H. Peckham for District-Attorney, and Adolph Kessier for Coroner. The examination of ex-City Auditor Patrick Keenan and Alderman James S. Dunne of Brooklyn, for

alleged ballot-box stuffing at the last election, was adjourned by Judge Neilson on Saturday, until to-day at 3 p. m., owing to the absence of defendants' counsel. The trial of Henry A. Richard, publisher of The Sunday Chronicle, for an alleged libel on District-Attorney Britton, has been set down for Thursday next, before Judge Nellson. Richard was admitted to bail in \$10,000, his bondsmen being Edward T. Backhouse and William A. Coit, of the Committee of Fifty.

FOOTPRINTS OF REPEATERS.

A gentleman of this city who was returning to New-York by the Eric Railway, on the night of Tues day last, states that there were on board the train about 200 workingmen, who, for the most part, provided themselves with berths in the sleeping cars, \$1 50 being the price, and who stopped at the different stations for liquor and cheered for the Administration lustily. From the direction in which they were going on the evening of the Pennsylvania election, from their lavish use of money, and from their loudly expressed political preferences, there could be hardly a doubt that they were repeaters. The fact that the border counties were gen erally looked upon as favoring the Liberal cause, but were carried for the Administration, favored such a

Mark Lanigan of this city went to Philadelphia to cut short, if possible, the work of New-York games. Recognizing them at work, he went to the Liberad Headquarters, and stated his purpose. Mr. Furbish of Brook-lyn, David Davids of New-York, and Capt. Grant. SecreShapter's Grove, in the little village of

tary of the New-York Liberal State Committee, joined him, and the party took carriages to visit the polls. Finding two or three men whom he recognized as New-York thieves, he informed an officer that such was their character, but that, setting that aside, he was sure they had no right to vote. The officer replied that possibly they "were n't going to vote his way." They returned to the Laberal Headquarters, stated the result of their mission, and were assured that it was useless to resist as the Administrationists had secured the connivance of the police. Mr. Lanigan saw Theodore Allen and others of New-York, and he claims that they had charge of gangs of about ten in number, and were sup-rintending their voting. The gang of Reddy the Blacksmith was there, though he was not. A large crowd of O'Brien's men were also there, but he was unable to call any of them by name, it being policy to put them in charge of shrewd men not generally known. Theodore Allen was the chief one of the leaders, being the recipient of the money.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—The Democrats and Liberals of the 1st District to-day nominated Mr. W. M.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.-The Hon. Ell Perry was unanim renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the XVth

POLITICAL NOTES. The Hon. Geo G. Reynolds is to speak at

Islip, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 17. The Grant Republicans in the IId Assembly

District of Ulster County have nominated James H. Brown. The Liberals in the same District nominated Oscar Mulford.

Gen. N. P. Banks and Gen. Kilpatrick are announced to speak at the Liberal meeting at Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, in addition to the speakers al-ready autounced. A torchlight procession will be formed before the speaking commences.

The Democratic City Assembly Conventions of Buffalo made their nominations on Saturday. The complete Democratic nominations for the county now stand; Lt District, Daniel Craise; Hd, Col. Richard Flack; Hld, Peter C. Doele; IVth, George Zent; Vth, John W. Wiley.

A large Liberal meeting and torchlight procession took place at Bloomfield, N. J., on the 11th inst., the occasion being the dedication of a Greeley Farm House on the square in the center of the town. Large numbers of visitors were present from other towns, and speeches were made by Senator Stockton, Gen. N. P. Lanks, J. M. Randall, and Alderman Westervelt.

INSTALLATION OF ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT BALTIMORE-A SIG-NIFICANT ADDRESS.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 .- The Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, late of Newark, who has recently been appointed Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, was installed to-day at the Cathedral in this city, and invested with the pallium. The event has been anticipated with great interest not only by the Roman Catholies of Maryland and of the whole archiepiscopal province, but by members of the church throughout the country, and the ceremonles this morning were of the most imposing character. At 11 o'clock the procession, composed of the new Archbishop, all of the Bishops of this province, except Bishop Whelan of Wheeling, West Virginia, (whose feeble health prevented him from being present,) and the Bisbop of Charleston, beside Archbishop McCloskey of New-York, Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, and Bishop Mc-Quade of Rochester, N. Y., who assisted in the ceremonies as visiters, and about 150 priests, including all of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Baltimore and many from Washington and other more distant cities, moved from the archiepiscopal residence on Charles-st. to the cathedral. The bishops were invested in their rich ecclesiastical robes of purple and gold, and the atreets through which they passed were crowded with thousands of people who were unable to gain admission to the cathedral. The procession passed into the cathedral and up the main aisle in the following order:
Acolytes, priests, bishops, archbishops, and archbishop-elect. At the main door Archbishop-elect Bayley was received by the very Rev. Administrator of the diocese of Baltimore, and accompa-nied by the Bishops, passed to the sanctuary where he took his seat upon the archiepiscopal throne, and after the customary ceremonies, was saluted by all the eccle-siastics present. The altars and the throne were almost hidden with floral decorations, and the Cathedral, the the procession, was crowded almost to suffocation.

Grand high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wood of Philadelphia, the music used being Beetheven's No. 1 in C, with full orchestral accompaniment. After the mass, Bishop Wood briefly addressed the new primate before and, if every man in this country were to under-investing him with the pallium, expressing his regret take to revive it, there is no more possibility that the senior prelate of the province, Bishop Whelan, that it should be revived than there is that the was prevented from performing this office by his advanced years and ill health. He afterward reminded to life and participate in our present struggles. It is not Archbishop Bayley of the significance of the emblem, and received from him the eath of fidelity. The officiating prelate then took the pallium from the altar, where it had been laid, covered with the slik in which it was brought from Rome, and placed it upon the shoulders of the new prelate, accompanying the action with the appropriate address. Archbishop Bayley then as-cended to the altar and pronounced his blessing. After the close of the ceremonies, Archbishop Bayley, stand-ing upon the throne, spoke substantially as follows:

ing upon the throne, spoke substantially as follows:

There are many subjects which naturally suggest themselves on such an occasion as this. I might speak of myself and make an appeal admissricordium. But it would do no good. Whatever may have been my feelings about assuming the new responsibilities, the matter is settled, and we must take each other, pastor and people, as people do when they get married—for better or for worse. It would be more pleasant for me to speak of this venerable see, of the good name it enjoys throughout the country, and of the great, good men who have been called in God's providence to rule over it. I might speak, too, of what these old walls have seen, of those early provincial councils which did so much to advance religion, of those whom you have seen and listened to, Bishops Henry, Hughes, Spaulding, and many other good and venerable men who have gone into the house of God.

After speaking of the feeling of responsibility which had taken possession of his mind ever since it was made certain that he was to be Primate, and saying that after having been a Bishop 20 years, he thought before this appointment that he had become accustomed to the thorns inside a miter, Archibishop Bayley continued at some length in regard to the mutual responsibilities of himself and his people. The responsibilities of which I now speak, he said, might be called exterior responsibilities of times and this country. We live In a time of great extense and this country. We live In a time of great extense and this country. himself and his people. The responsibilities of which I now speak, he said, might be called exterior responsibilities, which rest upon us as Catholics living in these times and this country. We have in a time of great excitement and great change, a time when everything is brought into discussion, when the most sacred and best recognized truths are questioned, when the faisest theories in regard to religion, government, everything, are spread about on thing is brought into discussion, which are questioned, when the falsest theories in regard to religion, government, everything, are spread about on every side. We live in a time when the influence of the great majority of the periodical press is on the side of naturalism instead of preter-naturalism—when journalism has become the school which dominates over every other, and to which almost every one now goes for instruction, young as well as old. There are some, I know, who regard these things as the signs of the milenium, but I look upon them as the signs of the last times. One thing is certain. These principles are subversive of authority, of well-regulated liberty, and dangerous to the safety of the Christian family which is the basis of all Christian histuitions. Against these influences the Irish Catholics have but one protection, and that is the teachings of their holy religion. There are scientific men who speak of the Church as a thing of the past which has done great good in times gone by, but which must now give may to science. These men may be very wise in some taings, but they know less of the Church than they do of the stars whose light has never reached the earth.

The Archbishop then exhorted his hearers not to be discouraged, reminding them that the Church had fought many a battle and had always been victorious. In speaking of the power of the Catholic religion to guide even ignorant men aright, the Archbishop said that Catholics sometimes become the dispes of false patriots and self-scekers, but who ever heard, he asked, of a good Catholic, or even an average one, joining the International, becoming a Mormon, or making speeches at a women's rights meeting! This he considered a great matter, and Catholics ought to be thankful that their religion protected them from all such miserable isms. Archbishop Bayley, in closing, discoursed at some length on the necessity of care in the use of words, illustrating his meaning by calling attention to the perversion which men in these later days have put up

DEATH OF PROF. FRAZER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Yesterday afternoon Prof. John W. Frazer, who occupied the chair of Natural History and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, died suddenly while entering his apartment at the new building. He was 63 years old, and has held the professorship for over 30 years. He was a prominent member of the Franklin Institute, and editor of The Franklin Institute Journal.

NEWS FROM THE WHALING FLEET. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.-The bark Florence has returned from the Arcile Ocean, lates with oil and bone saved from the ships abandoned last year. The captain reports that the bark Helen MR. GREELEY AT HOME.

THE REAL ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

AN ADDRESS TO HIS WESTCHESTER NEIGH-BORS. LIBERAL MASS MEETING AT PLEASANTVILLE-

Pleasantville, an hour and a quarter's ride from New-York by the Harlem Bailroad, and two miles from Chap-paqua, was the scene of a Greeley and Brown mass meeting on Saturday afternoon, and the assouncement that Mr. Greeley would probably be present and speak a few words to his friends and neighbors called together a large number of the residents of Westchester County. The meeting was called to order by H. G. Lienkauf President of the Pieasantville Greeley and Brown Club, who nominated as Chairman Isaiah T. Williams of Chap-

Mr. Williams, after a brief address, introduced David Maxwell of Brooklyn, whose residence in the South has made him familiar with its past and present ndition, which was the theme chosen for a considerable part of his address.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter followed Mr. Maxwell.

He did not think, he said, that the qualifies essential to military success would carry a man successfully through the duties of the President of the nation. Gen. Grant's career as a soldier had been one which few were dis ed to condemn, but how different was the case in regard to his Presidential career! In choosing persons for esponsible positions, regard should ever be had for the strict honesty and integrity of the competing candidates, and in the present contest on the one side stood Gen Grant and on the other Horace Greeley, and there could be little doubt as to where the choice should be made. In addition to his strict honesty, Mr. Greeley had the reputation of being a man of the highest learning and ability, and his knowledge, extending in every direction, would tend most powerfully to fit him, successfully and satisfactorily, to execute the laws of the country. The causes which the two candidates represented were vastly different, though both Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley were Republicans. Mr. Greeley represented humanity and general amnesty, while Gen. Grant was so guiding and directing everything as to serve his own personal ends and accomplish his own partisan plans. Mr. Greeley represented nationalism, while Gen. Grant represented and sought for centralization. Mr. Greeley's course had ever been straightforward and consistent; and though Mr. Greeley was a Republican while the speaker was a Democrat, yet on the issues of to-day they could both agree, however different their views might have been in the past. These were the issues which ought now to be considered, and not the dead issues of the past, which had no bearing on the present Presidential contest.

comed with load and continued applause. At the close of Mr. Potter's address Mr. Greeley was introduced by the Chairman, and spoke as follows:

Meanwhile Mr. Greeley had arrived and been wel-SPEECH OF MR. GREELEY. MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND NEIGHBORS: You are aware, doubtless, that I have shunned, or seemed to shun, any meeting which has been held in this county for political discussion during the present year; and yet when I heard that this meeting was to be held in our immediate neighborhood, and addressed by our Representatives in Congress and our well-beloved candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, it seemed to me that I should show an undue reticence or shrinking if I hesitated to obey the call to appear before you. So I am here; then let me say a very few words on the initial grounds of controversy in this election. I believe that great abuses have silently, gradually grown up in the administration of our Gov-ernment under the influence of an extraordinary and desperate civil war. I believe that a change is desirable, in order that these abuses may be assailed and corrected. But I will not speak of these things, because I might seem to be commending myself. Let me say a few words, in addition to those you have heard from the previous speaker, as to the questions which have hitherto divided parties, but should divide them no longer. We all know that Slavery existed in this country throughout its independent existence down to seven or eight years ago. We alighnowithat good men, patriotic men, differed I laink, not so much with regard to the nature of Slavery, its mistakes, its wrongs, as with regard to our duty regarding it. Some honest men, patriotic men, said, "Well, we have abolished Slavery in New-York; we cannot abolish it in Virginia; therefore, we have nothing more to do." Other men, I among them, said,

We have abolished it in New-York; we ought to de that we lawfully can to abolish it in every part of the country." We were at variance with regard to Slavery in the Territories, and so on. Well, Slavery is dead only dead, but you or I, or any one who should now be only dead, but you or I, or any one who should now be called to office, must take a solemn oath to obey the Constitution, which forbids its ever being resistablished. Well, then, I say Slavery being dead, notody expects it ever to come to life again, and there is no reason why you and I should quarrel about Slavery. No matter how we regarded it in the past, it is not a practical, living lesse now. Winst was the next difficulty I As to the way in which we should deal wifn the efforts made by certain Southern States to dissolve this Union. Up to the time when war was waged upon us, up to the time when war was waged upon us, up to the time when the guns of Secession thundered against Fort Sumter, this people differed as to how we should meet the efforts for disunion; but that difference cased to be a living issue the moment when that war was waged upon us in behalf of secession. Had they waited till we struck the first blow, I think they might have watted some time; but, they having struck the first blow, the North rose up and said, "All these questions are dead; we have now to save the country." The war was waged through four bloody years. The Union is referablished now, and there is no one thousand of our forly millious who have the slightest drawn and the country of the count called to office, must take a selemn oath to obey the Con id not be dissolved them. It any one districtance to e an issue about disminn, telling you that i. Dix said this, or Mr. Tremain said that, dr. Greeley said the other thing, 10 or 12 years ago, answer is, That has nothing pertinent to the issues o-day. The country is required, and will remain so

er. on we differed with regard to the proper course to be

the answer is. That has nothing pertinent to the issues of to-day. The country is realized, and will remain so forever.

Then we differed with regard to the proper course to be pursued with reference to the African race when free. There were men as good as ever lived who said, "The blacks are an inferior race; they are ignorant, debased; and it would be wrong to admit them to an equal right of suffrage." Others said, and I said, "Grant all you say about their debasement and ignorance, if you leave them disfranchised, they will always remain so. But give them the right of suffrage, and then you will have to educate them so that they can exercise it intelligently." Well, we fought that issue out, and to-day it is just as firmly established as the everlasting hills, that the rights of the Biack man are the same as those of the White; and if all the White people of all the States tried to change this, they could not change it. It is in the Constitution, and so in it that no sensible man will tell you that it can ever be taken out. There is no more a question about negroes—about Black men or White men—the Constitution does not know any race or color, but recognizes only "free persons," since there are no longer "other persons," and every person and every race are exactly equal, and that cannot be changed.

Now, then, these questions being dead—closed—as utterly out of confroversy as is the question whether this country shall be dependent on Great Eritain or independent (for that was once a living issue)—these questions being dead, it insist that they shall be buried. I say that we shall no more undertake to dig them up, the shall go roward to living questions, and the first is that all the White people of this country shall be unriadised, just as the Black people are. [Applause,] I thought of that long before you were ready. I said, "Let us make this country one again," and I believe that the judgment of the country now is chart, statesmanike wild on the people of the South, who for seven years have tried to do thei

try. That is the question on which I stand as a candidate. Whether the effort for Reconciliation shall be successful in my person or not I do not know, but I thank Heaven that my name will be identified in history with this great movement to liberalize the policy of this country. This movement must prevail; we cannot hate for ever; we shall settle the questions and dissipate the misapprehensions that still part us, if not this year, then the next year or the year after, and stand together as Americaus, citizens of one country, heirs of one heritage, ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of that country if attacked by any enemy whatever. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's address, the Hon.

At the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's address, the Hon Chauncey M. Depew was introduced to the audience and made a ringing speech in behalf of reform. The speech was received with much applause. The audience dispersed to meet again in the evening at the Liberal dispersed to meet sgan in the spacious hall was filled and able addresses were made by the President, Mr. Leinkauf, and David Maxwell. In conversation with Mr. Leinkauf and others, a Trinune reporter learned that Liberalism was popular in that section, and that towns which were carried for Grant four years ago would this year give Mr. Greeley large majorities.

MR. SEWARD'S DEATH.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOV. HOFFMAN. ALBANY, Oct. 12 .- Gov. Hoffman has issued the following proclamation on the death of William H.

Sewurd:

Evate of New-York, Executive Charles.

The announcement of the death of William H. Seward has been received by the people of the State with protound regret. Twice Governor of New York; twice her Representative in the Senate of the United States, for eight years Secretary of State during the evential Administrations of Fresheni Lincoln and Johnson, by the rarity of his private character, and by the ability with which be dischired the trusts committed to him, be carned a reputation which will be as lasting as the his tory of the State and country. Having retired from public life, he sought rest at his old home in Auborn, with family and friends, who always delighted to welcome and bonor him; and there, a private citizen of New-10rx, in the full ripeness of his years and intellect, on Thursday, the 10th inst, he disk.

the 10th inst., he died.
It is fitting that it e State in which he was born, and which he serred
to long and well, should honor his memory.
Until after his functal the flags on the public buildings will be placed
at half-must, and on Monday, the day of his fitners), business in the Ex-

A TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD STATESMAN.

AUBURN, Oct. 13 .- Dr. Brainard, Rector of St. Peter's Church, closed his sermon to-day with the following allusion to the death of his distinguished par-

following allusion to the death of his distinguished parisnioner:

This man, thes distinguished in life and honored in death, has dwelt
among us, and the love-level village of the plain has had an added lovelimess because it was the home of America's uset gifted son, and now in
the providence of God this state-amon whose protound-wisdom has
secured the world's homage, this advocate wince voice and pen have
plead for the poor and detenseless, this philosopher whose enlarged
vision loosing out upon or country's future could see
such signs of hope-finess that in the darkest hears he
had no doubts or fore; thourse whose objects there has plead for fore; the land of the darkest hears he
had no doubts or fore; thourse were obliced to recognize;
this busy, naturing werkman in the fair fields of literature, and in the
deep mines of truth; this near neighbor and parishioner whom we leved;
this food father whom his femily bidniest; this exert man who from
certicest years filled places of hich distinction and filled them well, has
liad saide all these monors and for his work, and lies down in happy and
trusting bease, while the angels of God breathe over him their beasing,
and shot to the doors of his heart. One year ago to day I addressed you
upon the pressing calamity of the bour, the destruction by fire of the
great city of the West. To-day this city, this saide, the world, are more
deeply, stirred. The year is past, and industrous toll and marrelous
enterprise and energy have to an astemisting degree rebuilt that city, but
who shall restore to its former place the majeste structure that has fallen
in our midst I who can rebuild the noble temple that now his proparate.
My brethere, cities and androus have no force lie, built that for mun there is
reserved this marrelous compensation, "God is not a, god of the dead
but of the living." He wince departure has unrelied the fourthins of
our tears has possed within the rule where the suntiment knowledge is
strainable. The send are living men, they live to God, and while

SYRACUSE, Oct. 13 .- A large meeting of the most prominent citizens of this city was held last night action in regard to the death of Mr. Seward, the Hon. E. W. Leavenworth presiding. Eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Leavenworth, Judge Andrews, President A. D. White, Gen. J. R. Lawrence, and others. Reso lutions of respect were adopted, and a committee of twenty-five prominent citizens appointed to attend the funeral in Aubura. The Hon. U. B. Sedgwick was ap-peaned to prepare a enlogy to be delivered at a future day before a public meeting of citizens.

PREPARING FOR THE FUNERAL. ALB N. Oct. 12 .- The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, at 21 p. m., on Monday. At the close of the services at the church, an opportunity will be afforded, to those who have been unable to visit the house, to view the remains. The City Hall, the Courthouse, the public offices, a large number of private resi-dences and numerous stores have been draped in deep mourning. Everywhere on the decorations, portraits, busts and medallions of Mr. Seward meet the eye. Every business man in the central part of the city has been consulted, and has volunteered to close during the bour-

consuited, and has volunteered to clear the being placed from 12 to 5.

Oct. 13.—To-day evergreen arches are being placed over the streets through which the functial procession will puss to the cemetery, all being appropriately draped. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Turlow Weed of New York; Edwin D. Mogan, of New York; Richard Schell, of New York; Sammel B. Rugles, of New York; Aluxus Wateman, of New York; James Bouce, of New York; Aluxus Wateman, of New York; James Bouce, of New York; Has W. Leavenworth, of Syracase: Etwin B. Morgan, of Aarora, N. Y.; Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y.; George Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y.; M. S. Wiers, of Auburn; James A. Seymon, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Muture; James A. Seymon, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Muture; James A. Seymon, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Muture; James A. Seymon, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Muture; James A. Seymon, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Richard Steel, of Richard Steel, of Auburn; Richard Steel, of Auburn

mong the numerous telegrams that have been re-Among the numerous telegrams that have been already crived are the following:

Warningrox, Oct. 11.—I tender condolence on the loss con bare ensained. The nation will be your fellow-mourer. I lineal to issue or lears for closing the Department on the day of the funeral. Please inform as when it takes ploce.

HASHLTON Flan, Secretary of State.

WASHLTON Flan, Secretary of State.

WASHLTON Flan, Secretary of State.

MASHLTON Flan, Secretary of State.

MASHLTON Flan, Secretary of State.

Scan Magraty Oct. 2.—Union College laments the loss of her distinguished son, and sympathics with the family and nation. Telegrap

Schrösectary, and sympathics with use many inquished son, and sympathics with use many as the hour, place, and say of the service, ELIPHALET NOTE POTTUR, President, THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON TO BE CLOSED.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The Department of State will be closed to the public on Monday, the day of the funeral of Mr. Seward, by order of the Secretary of State. Orders similar to the above apply to the other departments, which are all draped with mouraing.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES. LONDON, Oct. 12 .- The London Times of this morning, in an obituary notice of William H. Seward, says he was a useful statesman and eminent American, and gave proof by his deeds of his uniform philauthrophy and love of justice.

A ROLLING-MILL BURNED AT JOHNSTOWN. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13.—The rolling-mill buildings PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—11ne rolling-linin buttering of the Cambria works, covering about five access of ground, situated at Johnstown, Penn., caught five about 12 scclock last night. Prompt and attenuous efforts were made to extinguish the fire by workmen and citizens, but only a portion of the main building and the west wing more saved, in a damaged condition. The light machinery of the mill was en-tirely destroyed, but the heavy machinery was not much damaged. The will be constructed under a temperary roof, so that the delay in manufa will be constructed under a temporary root, a data test works, shops, and furnaces escaped uninjured. The fire is supposed to have had an accidental origin. Several fremien were injured, bu tuoce fatalir. The buildings will be reconstructed of freproof material. A special dispatch to The Commercial of this city says the loss will be about \$400,000; insurance, a too one.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis has left Hong ... Cardinal Cullen, who is now in Rome, has

....Gen. Sherman, with his wife and two daughters, rrived in Cincinnati on Saturday night, and left for St. Louis last vening.

Archbishop Purcell of the Roman Catholic
Church celebrated the 40th anniversary of his consecration, at Cincia

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.The iron foundery of Robinson & Co. at

... A fire in the elevator of the Fall River Coal Company at Providence, Saturday morning, caused \$60,000 damage. ... Two earthquake shocks of several seconds' du-ation were felt at San Francisco, Saturiay morning, with oscillations om east to west. No damage was done.

... The fire at Bangor, Friday night, destroyed the Schwartz block and did other damage. Wm. H. Brackett was hilled by a falling wall, and several other persons were induced.

... The house and store of G. W. Hurd, in the village of Levant, Me., were entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morn-

which was in the store. Loss, \$7,000; insured for \$3,000.

A fire at Black Hawk, Col. Saturday night, itestroyed all the buildings of the Sensenderfer, Field, Black Hawk, itering, and Bob Tail fodes, together with their machinery, unling cols, and timbering in the shafts. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

Peter Quinn, ir., Peter Connors, ir., and Joseph Laydes were stabled Saturday evening, during an afray at flome, N. Y. connors died in 15 minutes, Haydes was dangerously wounded in the log, and Quinn was slightly cut. Charles Supplee, the supposed offender, was cited up.

the contractor of the building which fell in Louisville, Friday evening, have been arrested on warrante charging them which the hurder of Heury Note, his wife, and two children, who, were crushed by the walls. The seemed were held to had in \$5,000.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

REPUBLICAN INSURRECTION AT FERROL-THEY
MAINTAIN POSSESSION OF THE ARSENALEFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE REVOLT. MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1872.

A Republican insurrection has broken out mong the troops garrisoning the arsenal at Ferrel, in patched a force of troops to the town and summary measures will be at once adopted to suppress the revolt. Soon after the Cortes convened in session, to-day, the Minister for the Colonies announced that the Government had received information of a Republicau revolt at Ferrol. He said 1,500 men belonging to the garrison of the arsenal at the town, together with a portion of the naval coast guard and some of the population, were joined in the movement. The leaders of the reveit are Montijo and Rejas. The Minister further stated that troops in the fortress at Ferrol refuse to join the insur-

the arrival of reënforcements dispatched to the town by the Government. The combined force, it is believed, will be amply sufficient to suppress the revolt.

Later details of the revolutionary outbreak at Ferrol have been received. The garrison of the fortress and the crew of the Spanish war steamer Majaredo, continue to withstand the overtures of the rebeis, and remained faithful to the Government. Notwithstanding this the nsurgents had succeeded in gaining possession of the gunboats which were anchored in the harbor. They also obtained possession of the light-house and imprisened the keeper. By these means they have closed the port, so that Government reënforcements cannot

rectionists, and are holding out against them, awaiting

reach the place by sea. When the Minister of the Colouies announced the facts n the Cortes, the Alphonaists and Republican deputies ook occasion to disavow any complicity of their partisans with the movement, and to declare their sympathy with the Government as against the insurree

MADRID, Oct. 15, 1872. An official dispatch from Ferrol reports that the insurgents still hold out, although badly disorganized and poorly provided with ammunition. The Red Republican flag is flying from the masts of the vessels and over the palaces seized by them. Troops will arrive before the city to-morrow, and will combine with the garrison in an attack on the rebeis without delay. The Gaceta says the insurgents seized the steamer Cadiz, a tuglook upon the movement with indifference, taking no part for or against it. The Military Governor, the Commandant of the post, and all the officers are faithful to the Government, and, with the troops of the garrison, occupy the strategic points. The Captain-General of Coronaa, with all his disposable forces, has marched to Ferrol. Troops have also been dispatched thither from Gijon, Santande, and Bilbao, and an iron-clad has sailed from Carthagena for the same point. The only place of importance held by the insurgents is the arsenal, from which they will soon be mable to move. Fort Phillippe, which is occupied by the Government forces, commands the entrance of the harbor, and prevents the rebel vessels from moving out. The insurgents are already demoralized, and several have deserted and surrendered themselves to the loyal

In the Cortes, on Saturday, debate grose on the elections in Porto Rico and the extension of electoral privileges to Cuba. Prime Minister Zorrilla told the House that no reforms could be introduced in Cuba while a sin gle man remained in arms against the Government. As for Porto Rico, the Government would keep the proises of the Revolution, but would do nothing which might place the preservation of the colonies in jeopardy.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REQUESTS THE RE-CALL OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER-POSTAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES-FRINCE NAPOLEON. PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1872.

It is rumored that President Thiers has reuested King Victor Emanuel to recall Chevalur Nigra, ne Italian Minister to France, because he is a Per partist. The settlement of the terms of the Postal treaty be-

tween France and America is delayed in consequence of the complications arising from the exigencies of the

The announcement, late last night, that Prince Napeleon had left Paris, in obedience to the order of the Government, was premature. His notice to depart directed him to leave at noon to-day, but not having complied retary of the Prefect of Police and two agents of the Government, with orders for him to follow them toward Princess Clothilde voluntarily accompanied him.

> GREAT BRITAIN. THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY. LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1972

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Dally Telegraph says it is believed in official circles in that city that the decision of the Emperor William on the San Juan boundary question will be favorable to the Gov-ernment of the United States. A severe storm has pre-valled on the coast the past 24 hours. Several disasters to shipping in the British Channel are reported.

MEXICO.

CONGRESS CONVENED-SPEECH OF THE PRESI-DENT-COUNTER COMMISSION TO INVESTI-GATE AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE-PRI-MARY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 4.-Congress convened in session on the 16th uit. President Ledro de Tejada made the opening speech. He warmly praised the career of the late President Juarez, and gave a resume of the manner in which the Government had been adminisof the late President Juarez, and gave a rigume of the manner in which the Government had been administered since his death. The relations between Mexico and foreign Powers were pronounced to be in a satisfactory condition. The President stated that he was engaged in instituting a system of economical administration of the Government.

The Spanish Legation on the lith ult., being the first time since the independence of Mexico.

Twenty soldiers, while trying to desert from Puebla, killed seven sentinels. The soldiers were overpowered by the garrison, and immediately court-martialed and executed. The disturbinees at Minatitian continued. Larivera has been burned, and several persons executed. The Government intends to send troops against Lizarroza.

It is reported that all political parties will support Lerdo de Tejada for the Presidency. Lafraga, the Foreign Minister, presented a motion to Congress, in ceret seasion, to authorize the Government to appoint a counter commission for the investigation of affairs on the Ro-Grande, which was unanimously carried.

Porfirio Diaz is in Chihushu assuming a hostile attitude. A national subscription to rebuild the Capitol is proposed. The primary Presidential election occurs on the 13th inst., and the secondary on the 27th. Lerdo is at present unopposed. The Ministry will remain unchanged until December next.

MATABOROS, Oct. 13.—The vote of the people for Presidential election covers. manner in which the Government had

MATAMOROS, Oct. 13.-The vote of the people for Presidential Electors was cast to-day. The Electors meet on

dential Electors was cast to-day. The Electors insected the first Sunday in November to elect a President, There being no opposition to the present incumbent. Lerdo de Tejada, the election passed off without unusual excitement. But little interest appears to be taken in the canvass. Advices from other frontier States represent all quiet. There was no opposition or excitement whatever in any quarter.

THE TROUBLES AT OSCEOLA, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13 .- Fitzpatrick, the leader of the Osceola (Ark.) rioters, reached here to-day on his way to Little Rock to lay his case before Gov. Hadley. He boasts loudly that while at Osceola he had things his wn way, and says he will soon return there and make the people feel his authority. Everything at Osecola is reported in a decidedly unsettled condition. No laborers can be obtained to gather the cotton crop, and the fields are deserted. Several hundred armed white men are collected in the neighborhood of the place, and the in-habitants are expecting that they will plunder the town, while 50 black members of Fitzpatrick's gang have been arrested in the swamps and plantations near Osceola and taken into the tows, charged with being implicated in the late riots. Merchants are removing their goods to places of safety, and resident families have left the place until peace is restored. The condition is de plorable, but it is thought there will be no further outbreak.

LATER.-It is reported that Gov. Hadley has ordered the removal of Pitzpatrick from his official position

Charles Lane of the firm of Lane & Co., wool